GENERAL BUTLER'S EXP JOITION.

OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES TRUESPORT CONSTITUTION HOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 12, 1862.

The Transport Constitution Once More on the Way-The Officers Delighted at a Prospect of Active Service—The Ladies to Accompany the Soldiers—The Governor of Maine and the Troops—Good Feeling Between Them—Friend y with the Governor-Religious Services of

Fortress Monroe has been received with demonstrations f hearty satisfaction by all on board the Constitution. The officers and men, who yesterday were chagrined at the prospect of indefinite delay, have experienced a most precable revulsion of feeling, now that they are likely to ake one step at least toward the point of operations

Most of them are satisfied that within twenty-four or forty-eight hours after our arrival at Hampton Roads we all sail for Ship Island: but there has been so much uncertainty about our movements that ten days delay at

Captam Fletcher has his sailing orders, and we shall start as near daylight as possible, in hopes of passing through the Vineyard Sound (which we can only do safe) before night), thereby saving some sixty miles and se curing a smooth passage. To night there is a heavy storm of rain, with but little wind, and wejnope to escape a very

rough voyage. The health of the regiments is good, there being no in

General Butler's expedition is especially favored in one respect. On the first trip of the Constitution the wives five of the regimental officers accompanied the expedition, and on this trip the elegant saloon is graced with the presence of three ladies. The party consists of Colonel French's lady, Colonel Shepley's daughter and the wife of Captain Thornton, of the Tweifth Maine regiment. Mrs. French is the daughter of Colonel Thompson, a prominent citizen of Boston, and is much admired in the circles that refined and intellectual city. Miss Shepley is a very interesting young lady, on the sunny side of eighteen, on has done much to relieve the tedium of our detention by her agreeable manners and converation. The ladies will return to Boston in the ship.

A little incident occurred to-day which evinced the good feeling existing between the Twelfth Maine regiment and the State authorities of Maine. This regiment is officered principally by men who have been prominent many years in the democratic party. Governor Wash burn has entirely ignored partisan feeling, and has exerted himself to give the regiment every possible advantage. To-day Colonel Shepley received a letter from Governor Washborn asking the cause of the expected deharkation of the regiment, and offering to use every means in his power to relieve them from their supposed dilemma. The following letter, addressed to the Governor and signed by every commissioned officer of the Twelfth, is an admirable expression of the excellent feeling of the regiment for their Governor.—

HEADQUARTERS TWELFIR REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNIERS, NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, STEAMER CONSTITUTION, BOSTON HARBOR, Jan. 12, 1862. To his Excellency I-rael. Washburs, Jr., Governor of the state of annual. burn has entirely ignored partisen feeling, and has ex-

The officers of the Twelfth regiment Maine Volunteers, on the very eve of their departure from New England, in view of the many favors and accommodations received at your hands as the chief executive officer of their State, and with a full appreciation of all the efforts mace by you for the welfare of the regiment, desire hereby to present you their individual legards and respects, and ask you to receive this testimonial of their obligations to you, in lieu of some more substantial evidence which circumstances and their hurried departure only prevent them from sending you. Unlike the Massachusetts regiments on board this transport, our officers and men alike feel that they are under the protecting care of their State, and while they contribute what they can to the vindicate their rights, and, if need the, their memories.

G. F. SHIPLEY, Colonel.

WM. K. KIMBALL, Lient. Colonel.

DAVID R. HASTINGS, Major.

JAMES H. THOMI'SON, Surgeon.

W. T. BLACK, Assistant Surgeon.

JOSEPH COLBY, Chaplain.

H. N. JOSE, Quartermaster.

EDWIN ILSLEY, Adjutant.

And all the line officers.

Religious services were held in the main saloon this afternoon, and attended by alimst every officer in the brigate. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Colby, chaplain of the Twenty sixth Massachusetts regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out with us to join his regiment, who now goes out of the constitution, with the troops, to sail at once for Ship Island. It is not improble that our further orders will be delivered by the General in person at Fortress Monroe.

The advantage of sending that brigade to Hampton Roads is obviant in the sendiners are to go to Ship Island. It is not improble that our further orders will be delivered the state of an ine —
The officers of the Twelfth regiment Maine Volunteers
the very eye of their departure from New England.)

The Immortalite at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 12, 1862. A Reitich Monat. Was at two Annapelis - The Departure of the Last Vessel of the Eurns de Plot - Tre Private Immortalite in Port - Size is Visited by the Governor of Maryland and Other Notabilities-Why She Came to Annapolis, de.

We are once more enjoying comparative quiet in this quaint but dear old place. Quaint from the style and character of its buildings—dear from the reminiscences of our glorious Washington. It was here he resigned his commission, after gaining for his country that freedom of which every true American is justly proud; and we still have the privilege of standing on the spot on which he stood in the Senate chamber when he returned to his countrymen the power they had de egated to him, and which he had so nobly used. Would that his muttle could descend upon his successor.

The last of the Buruside expedition has left here this evening, taking Dr. J. H. Thompson, the Medical Purvey-Captain D. Messinger, the Quartermaster, who

Parade of the Right Wing of the Seventh

Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

The right wing of this regiment met last night at the
Armory at Sixth street. Third avenue, at eight o'clock. for the purpose of military instruction and parade. Colonel Lefferts commanded the wing. Five companies

Colonel Leffertz commanded the wing. Five companies form the right wing, and are under the command of the following officers.—
Company C. Captain Hawes; Company E. Captain Speight; Company G. Captain Shource; Company H. Captain humway; Company K. Captain Farrar.

It was well deserving of notice to see those fine young soldlers drawn up in uniform fatigue bugb parad. To the sound of the bugle they seemed at home, and the first appearance of the battalion in black, with the change of bult, made it something worth seeing.

Colonel Leffertz commanded the companies, and will did he discharge his duties. The men appeared to be fully up to the mark, as they turned "right," "left," "wheel" when the bugie or noed.

The new cartridge lox which the regiment has adopted promises to ade additional eleft to the corps, and will, no doubt, prove of material advantage to its future progress. After the drill was over—which terminated at nine o'clock—the fine young feliows separated, highly delighted with the tones of the bugie and ready to go out again, if called upon, to fight for the Union and the constitution.

Interesting from Rommey, Va.

[From the Wiseling (Va.) Intelligencer, Jan. 14.]

We learn by officers who arrived last evening from Patterson's creek, that our forces left Romney in considerable of a hurry on Friday night about six o'stock, and reached Patterson's creek on Saturday morning about five. The order to pack up was received about two o'clock on Friday afternoon, and the greatest excitement and curiosity existed in the camp. Some of the companies were compelled to destroy a portion of their tents for the want of transportation, and a considerable q antity of provisions, such as bacon, and so forth, was destroyed for the same reason. General lander isseled an order, which was reas on dress parate before the evacuation, that any one caught setting fire to the town or perpetualing any other outrage, which be instantly shot, for informant is of course not advised as to the evacuation of Romney, but thinks it was a piece of straingram which Jackson suspected and avoided by going back to Wischester. Our forces are now at Patterson's creek, about seven inlies east of Cimberiand, and about fitteen from Romney, but were crossing the railroad bridge into Marylan, and are no doubt by this time encamped on the Baryland pige.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Old Point boat arrived here this evening abou seven o'clock. She did not leave Fortress Mongoe unt seven o'clock this morning, owing to the storm.

FORTRESS MOSROE, Jan. 15, 1862 Nothing has been heard from the Burnside expedition.

Between one and two thousand troops of the Burnside expedition, including the D'Epineuil Zouaves, are still in the Roads detained by the weather.

A severe storm, with snow, commenced last night, and

three inches deep this morning.

Persons at Camp Hamilton say that very heavy firing

was heard yesterday morning in the direction of York-town, which is supposed to have been practicing. Despatches have been received here directed to Briga-tier General Hatch and others of his staff, and it is sup-The payment of the troops of this department has com-nenced. The Tenth New York regiment received their

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. FURTRESS MONROE, Jan. 13, 1862.

FORTHESS MONROE, Jan. 13, 1862.

Heavy Cannonading in the Vicinity of Fortress Monroe—
Anticipated Forward Movement—Straggling Vessels of
the Burnside Expedition Arriving—The Skamer Malantas from Port Royal—Important Information from
"Dixie"—Obstruction and Batteries on the Elisabeth
River—Exact Positions of the Rebel Intronchment,
Guarding the Approaches to Norfolk—Number of Rebel
Troops on the Line of the Weldon and Portsmouth
Railroad—Evacuation of Roanoke Island—Hard Times Railroad-Evacuation of Roanoke Island-Hard Times Among the Rebels-Arrival of the United States Steamer

Potomac, de. eleven and twelve o'clock this morning, in consequence of heavy cannonading heard in the direction of York-About twenty shots were evidently fired, but we have not as yet ascertained whence it emanated. The sound resembled the defiant roar of distant thunder, and the music of the artillery made many a brave heart leap

with rapture at prospect of an engagement.

A rumor is rife to-day that we are to have a forward movement very shortly. In anticipation of coming events our troops are brushing up their arms and getting

ready for any emergency.

Several straggling vessels of the Burnside expedition have arrived this morning, and will leave as soon as the prevailing gale abates. The officers in command of the troops on board the belated crafts were instructed to re. port to Major General Wool for further orders.

The United States steamer Matanzas arrived in Hamp.

ton Roads this morning from Port Royal, but brings no later intelligence from South Carolina than already pub-

From "Dixie" I have received a piece of important intelligence 1 which may prove interesting in connection with the Burnside expedition, should the force com-prising the fleet be destined to operate inside of the Capes. as has already been published, the entrance to Eliza-beth river is greatly obstructed. First, the batteries of Crancy Island, Tanner's Creek and Sewall's Point command the entrance. Second, the channel is obstructed by heavy ships' cables, leaving only a narrow passage in mand the entrance. Second, the channel is obstructed by heavy ships' cables, leaving only a narrow passage in the centre for the passage of vessels. A line of intrenchments has been completed, commencing a quarter of a mile below the Navai Hospital, running three-quarters of a mile back of Portsmouth, and terminating about one mile above the Navy Yard. At the point where the railroad from Weldon to Fortsmouth passes through this intrenchment, the robels have mounted three 32-pound rifle guns, and on the line of these intrenchments eight other pieces of ordnance of inferior calipic are in position. This line extends several miles. At the point where the railroad crosses, and where the three guns are mounted, a regiment of North Carolina Volunteers are stationed. At Suffolk, on the same railroad line, seventeen miles from Portsmouth, about one-third of a regiment is cheanned. Winter quarters have been erected on the Fair ground and Ward's farm, about one and a half inite back of Norfolk. The number of troops between Suffolk and Cape Henry (a distance of thirty-four miles), including those at Norfolk, Portsmouth, Craney Island and the river batteries, amounts to about 19,000 men. It the opinions of the entire population in this district are taken, whether armed or unarmed, one-half will be found to be good Union loving peopie, and are only waiting an opportunity of manifesting it. The greatest distress prevails among the poor and working classes. They are in arms against their will. A number of troops arrived at Norfolk from Roanoke Island in a very distressed condition. Half clothed, nearly starved, sick and exhausted, these poor fellows are forced to undergo the hardships of a winter campaign; and is it to be wondered at that dissatistaction exists among them while engaged in so unholy a cause?

The execution of Roanoke Island is thus confirmed; but the rebels will not allow so important a strategic point to remain unoccupied a long time.

Within the past twe months the small stock of ladies because on hand at t

A Word for the Artillery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Now that a bill is before Congress regulating the pay of the army, could not the Herand, which has for many years maintained the rights of the service against the attacks of politicians, make some remenstrance against the indiscriminating character of the bill.

Butteries of artillery are separate, independent com-mands, requiring an education and a capacity quite equal to the colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. In the Mexi-can war were not the services of Sherman, Bragg, Ringgold and Funcan as important as those of most of the colonels and many of the brigadiers engaged in it, and were not their names as often upon the hips of the

A battery properly handled is often of greater impor-A natively properly namical is often of greater impor-tance at a critical moment than a whole brigade of in-tantry. A exptain of infantry has little comparative responsibility. He serves with his regiment, and his command is only separated or independent in exceptional instances. Yet he is unjustiy idscel upon the same

Tooking.

Took any one maintain for an instant that, if the services of the captain of an infantry company are worth one hundred and twenty dollars a month, the services of officers like Griffin, Ayres and several other battery communders of the present school, are worth

lect that the number of first lieutenants in an ar-

Recollect that the number of first licutenants in an artillery regiment is twenty-four—double that in infantry or cavalry. The chances of promotion in the last two curps are therefore double those in artillery. Add to this the continual study which an artillery officer must make to keep up with the constant changes and improvements in his arm—which is not at all necessary to an infantry or cavalry officer—in the manifest injustice?

Our artillery officers, upon graduating at West Point, are as well qualified, if not better, than any in Europe. But we offer no premium for future endeavor in this hard working and brillant corps; therefore is our artillery so much behind the European. It is not wonderful, therefore, that artillery officers seek, now-a-days, to get out of their corps into positions where easier services are just as well remunerated, and that they occasionally should use pinitudal influence to raise them to coincidies or brigaellerships, for which they are in general eminently fitted?

Make the position of battery commander equal to its

Make the position of battery commander equal to its actual importance: at any rate do not reduce his pay, now too small, when compared with what others receive for less responsible and less arduous duties. By attending to these hints, Mr. Editor, I am sure you will be doing this neglected corps a benefit. General McClellan says this is an artillery war.

Query—Why do the non-combative members of Congress refuse to reduce their own pay, or even the franking privilege. Where is their patriotisms.

GENERAL HALLECK'S DIVISION.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11, 1862

St. Louis Again Calm—Canards Concerning Military Move-ments—Rupture in the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce— Secessionists Attempt to Control Election—Union Men Withdraw and Organize Anew—About the Prisoners, dc. The excitement with reference to the contemplated novement of troops from Rolla and Sedalia has passed away, and St. Louis assumed its wonted calmness, as far as matters to the westward are concerned. Yesterday as matters to the westward are concerned. Yesterday and to-day the most ridiculous steries are affoat in regard to the movements from Cairo and Paducah. Whenever the operation of the wires is suspended for an hour or more, the secessionists of the city amuse themselves by putting the most absurd statements in circulation, all of them averring that some terrible calamity has fallen upon the Union troops. Day before yesterday Col. Carr's force was reported defeated, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounder and the balance mode price process. Col. Carr. with his ed, and the balance made prisoners. Col. Carr, with his 2.000 cavalry, was at last accounts encamped on the Gas-conade, fifty miles west of Rolla, and was in no danger of

attack. Yesterday rumor had it that a battle was going on at Columbus, our troops having been twice repulsed, with great loss, and three of our gunboats sunk. To-day Buell has been attacked and defeated, with terrible loss. So it goes on "from resy morn till dewy eve."

A serious rupture has occurred in the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. At the annual election, a few evenings since, the secession members endeavored to control the affairs, and elect officers of their own stripe, turning out those of Union sentiments and choosing in their places persons who adore the three barred lag. The Union men became indignant and withdrew. Yesterday they met and organized the Union Meruhants Exchange, at the storeroom of L. W. Patchen & Co., corner of Main and Elm streets. This firm offered to give the use of the rooms rent free, and an enthusiastic member donated a fine flag, which is to be permanently hoisted over the building. One hundred and fifty firms and individuals put down their names on the new list, paying on the spot

1. That all good, loyal Union men of the city of St. Louis, engaged in mercantile or manufacturing pursuits, who desire to become members of the Union Exchange, be and they are hereby requested to come forward and signify their intention by giving their names to the Secretary of this meeting.

section by giving their names to the Secretary of this meeting.

2. That this body will proceed to the permanent organization of the Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, by the election of permanent officers for the ensuing year, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the lith inst, and that each member be required to pay the sum of ten dollars to the Secretary protein. before casting his vote.

3. That the President appoint a committee of five persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare suitable rules and regulations for the government of this Exchange.

4. That your present committee be continued for the purpose of procuring rooms for the permanent occupancy of the Exchange.

5. The standard of the committee was received and adopted by acclamation.

nst.
II. M. Woodward proposed to place an iron safe in rooms 11. M. Woodwale properties of thanks to Messrs, James H. The meeting passed a vote of thanks to Messrs, James H. Lucas, L. W. Patchen & Co., Teichman & Co., Wattenberg, Bush & Co., James Arnher, and H. M. Woodward, for their generous courtesies to this body.

Parties desiring membership in the Union Merchants' Exchange were then inuled to make application to the Secre-

change were then invited to make application to the Secretary.

One hundred and fits firms enrolled their names, when the Exchange adjourned to meet at eleven o'clock on Saturday, the 11th inst. election of permanent officers to take place at twelve o'clock.

Judges of Election—Clinton B. Fisk, Alexander H. Smith and Henry S. Reed.

The Secretary will be present at the Union Exchange rooms at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, to receive additional names and fees for membership.

List of members will be published in the city papers of Monday morning, January 13, 1852.

S. M. EDGELL, President.

CLIETON B. Fisk, Secretary.

CLIBTON B. FIRE, Secretary.

No removal of prisonys to Alton has yet been made.

GENERAL SIGEL, U. S. A.

GENERAL SIGEL, U. S. A.

WHY HE RESIGNED—RESECUTION BY OFFICERS OF
THE REGULAR ARMY—HOW THE WAR IS MANAGBD—SOMETHING FOR CONORESS TO LOOK INTO.

[Special correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
ROLLA, Mo., Jan. 10, 1862.

General Sigel still remains here, and will not leave until
he has orders to that effect. His resignation caused much
excitement, and his loss, if we mustlose him, will be most
deeply regretted. Since the outbreak of the robelion he
has shown more military talent than any of those officers
who so bitterly oppose him. When he received orders
from General Lyon to murch into the Southwest he was
on the move in the shoriest possible time. His movement from Springfield toward Neosho was pronounced
one of the most rapid matches during the war, and the
admirable skill displayed in his memorable fight at Carthage won for him a brilliant and lasting reputation
among the enemy as well as among our leyal citizens.
At the time General Frement started on his Southwest
campaign it was a matter of common remark that General Sigel outstripped all othors in celerity of evolution.
On a certain day orders were issued to the five divisions
of the army te march from the line of the railroad as soon
as practicable. While the other generals remained stationary and parsed the Lime in swearing about a
lack of transportation. General Sigel moved
ahead, and almost before we were aware
of it had crossed the Osage at Warsaw, fity miles away,
and had taken position ten miles beyond that stream.
I make the above statements in proof of my assertion
that the officer in question has evinced military ability
in his career as a commander.

General Sigel was educated at one of the best military
schools in Europe, and had the benefit of cight years
active service in the field before coming to America.
This fact made him a favorite with the German volunteers of our army, and no other foreign officer has a
popularity among these men equal to that of Gen. Sigel.

The evacuation of Roanoke Island is thus confirmed; but the rebeis will not allow so important a strategic point to remain unoccupied a long time. Within the past two months the small stock of ladies; shress on hand at the different stores at Norfolk Ragiven out, and the ladies have been compelled to wear men's shresson hand at the different stores at Norfolk Ragiven out, and the ladies have been compelled to wear men's coarse boots and shoes. The price of even this coarse is have the milk and honey flow.

The United States steamer Pensacola, Captain Henry W. Morris, arrived here about four o'clock this afternoon from Alexandria, having successfully run the blockade of the Potomac. She left Alexandria at six o'clock on Saturday morning, and dropped down to White the state of the Potomac of the ladies have better state the state of the Potomac of the ladies have been streamed until indight, the hatteries at teckpin Victor and law sport and shipping Point (main the strategy morning) and dropped down to White the state of the potomac of the ladies of the Potomac of the ladies of the Potomac of the ladies have been sent to the Aquin precision of his worth, Captain Mortis of the Potomac vice passed in safety; and, in appreciation of his worth, Captain Mortis and the state of the ladies have been sent to the Potomac vice passed in safety; and, in appreciation of his worth, Captain Mortis and the provided this ship from Washington Navy Yard down to Alexandria, and from thence down to this an interest of the ladies of the six is now at Potomac vice and Chesapeake Bay:—

"The state Rosper Wartang, Instead states Navy, Pilot for the Potomac river and Chesapeake Bay:—

"The state of the sta

Since the war broke out six different regiments have been recruited, with the understanding that they were to serve under General Sigel, the officers making that promise at the time of enlisting the men, and the government acquescing in it when it accepted their services. Two of these regiments have been sent to the Potomac, one has been placed in General Pope's command, one in Gen. Hunter's, one has been divided and the companies scattered everywhere, and the skeleton of the last of the six is now at Rolla and musters about four hundred men. These our hundred have been neglected in their equipment, clothing, medical supplies, tents and hospital comforts, through the instrumniality of some one possessing the power of annoyance, and, in Errsquince, disease rages among them to a horrible extent.

There are the ways in which General Sigel tas been treated; but he makes no complaint, nor utters a word reflecting upon any officer of the army, though it is evident he teels the insults keenly.

His resignation has been tendered, and though there is some fear that it will be accepted, the hope is entertained that the matter will be satisfactorily arranged, and he be able to retain his position. The opposition to Gr. Sigel, which has resulted in forcing him torasign, out of respect for his own honor, arises from the following causes:

The regular army officers, with one or two exceptions, are very bitter in their denunciations of General Sigel. Some of them, using language that would disgrace a Five Peints thief, are graduates of West Foint, while Sigel is not. This alone is enough to damn him. He is a foreigner, and is the representative of the German element, or damned Butch," as it is elegantly expressed. Had it not been for the Germans who sprang to arms while Americans were taking about no coercion, the federal flag would not to-day wave over St. Louis, so or any porition of Missouri south of the Big Moddy. Because General Sigel is of Tentonic blood, that alone is enough to damn him. He has shown military skill and

Maryland Legislature.

A PROPOSITION FOR AN ARMISTICE.

In the Maryland Legislature, on the 13th instant, Semitor Fiery submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, the horrors and devastations of war are ever repulsive to the Christian heart, and especially and particularly so when that war is waged between byethren, who are commanded in the simple but affecting language of God's inspired Word to love one another," and whereas, every honorable means of averting conflicts, and arresting them when begun, ought to be resorted to in a spirit of civilized humanity: and whereas, notwithstanding our unfaltering determination to maintain the saucity and independently of the Union at every hazard, and to suppress the unholy rebellion reared against it, we are yet not without hepse that the said and melancholy experience of the past year has prepared the hearts of those in arms against the government of the United States to listen favorably to fair and just propositions of an adjustment of existing difficulties, on the basis of the restoration of peace and unity among all sections of the Union; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland. That the President of the United States be requested to prozent to the President of the United States to fairness the proposal for an armisture for — days, for the purpose of effecting an amicable adjustment of our national difficulties, upon the basis of an entire restoration of the Union.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Cpptain William F. Nagle, of Company F, Fighty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers—Fourth regiment from brigade, Connaught Ras gers—has arrived in this city, under orders of Brigadior General T. F. Meagher, to otton recruits for his prigade. Captam Nagle has opened a recruiting office at No. 506 Broadway. The Post Office Trouble at Katonah, N. Y

News from Havana and Mexico.

The Prensa de la Habana, of the 6th of January, contains letters from Mexico city, which state that different opinions exist there in regard to the war. The moderate tone of President Juarez's Message contrasts strongly with the language of the municipal and other public docu-ments on the matter. Different opinions also prevail in regard to the abandoning of Vera Cruz by the Mexican troops. Some declare that the Mexican General ought to have destroyed the Castle of San Juan d'Ulion before

nesty to political prisoners, and calls upon people of all political shades to unite for the common defence of the

political shades to unite for the common defence of the country.

M. de Saligny, the French Minister, had left the capital,
M. de Saligny, the French Minister, had left the capital,
M. de Saligny, the French Minister of Prance and England will seek the protection of the Minister of Prassia.

Mr. Plecket, the envoy of the American Southern confederacy, left Mexico in company with the French Minister.

The English Minister left Mexico on the 16th of Documber.

The English minister lets means that the text of two ber.

The Mexican government has established a tax of two per cent on all capital over five hundred dollars in value, to be collected in four payments.

The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell had reached Havana, and produced but little sensation.

Max Maretzek, with a part of his company, had arrived at Havana, and was lying sick at the Hotel Legrand.

A grand bull fight was announced in Havana, in which a celebrated Spanish matador (Gavino) was to take part.

Fire and Explosion in Williamsburg. About ten o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the oil factory of Engle & Williams, at the foot of

South Second street, Williamsburg, caused by the burst-ing of a still. The oil manufactured at this establishment was not kerosene, as many supposed, but the Pennsylvania oil, which is pumped up from subterranean wells, and has to undergo much preparation before it is fit for and has to undergo much preparation before it is fit for use. It appears that the naptha, which is generated by the boiling oil, came in contact with the fire in the furnace and exploded with a terrific report, completely stripping the building of the roof, tearing down a portion of the side walls and covering with flames all the combustible material in that portion of the building. It was fortunate that the building in which the explosion took place was detached from the main portion, or the consequences would have been much more serious. The main building was completely filled with materials for an extensive confiagration. The Fire Department of the district was promptly in attendance, and did most efficient service in preventing the extension of the flames. No accidents of any kind occurred, with the exception of one man belonging to the factory, who was somewhat injured by the explosion, but not to an extent to prevent him from attending to his usual labor. During the fire the Greenpoint and Brooklyn cars were prevented from making their usual trips. Sometimes a dozen and more were waiting until the removal of the engines of the track would allow them to proceed. The fire was totally extinguished, after three hours' hard work, by the firemen. The loss is estimated at about 25,000, on which there is a slight insurance, but in what companies our reporter could not learn.

ecture to be delivered at Irving Hall to-morrow evening by Colonel Michael Doheny, who has just returned from a visit to his native country, whither he accompanied the remains of Terrence Bellew McManus, as a member of the American committee. The subject is one which cannot fall to be interesting to an Irish audience.

Personal Intelligence.
Governor Androw, of Massachusetts, arrived in town yesterday. He was in consultation with Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Collector Barney at the Custom House during a great part of the day.

yesterday. He was in consultation with Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson and Collector Barney at the Custom House during a great part of the day.

Dr. William Eddy, of New Bedford; C. J. Anthony, of Worcester, Mass.; A. P. Garcia and wife, W. A. Budd and David L. Haight, of New York; T. J. Spead, of Providence, and Howard Lapsley, of Philadelphia, are stopping at the Clarendon Hetel.

Effir. Grier, of the United States Navy; Dr. Bonson, of Albany; F. N. Mundy and S. B. Lawrence, of the United States Army; Lieutenants Fabricius and Fraupe, of the Norwegian Navy; J. S. Ives, of Hariford; W. H. Perry and wife, of Buffalo, and D. Morse, of Pennsylvania, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. Clarke, of Mickigan; Captain F. C. Hurlstine and G. M. Biodgett, of the United States Navy; Major Ira L. Hurd, Captain H. Dresser and H. C. Ryan, of the United States Army; S. S. Bruce, of Maryland; L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland, and L. L. Burrell, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Howard, of Detroit; Judge Sherman, of New York: Major Emett, of the United States Army; L. C. Hopkins, of Ohio; C. Comstock, of Albany; Ashley Hibbard, of Montreal; C. W. Hall and F. Haskell, of Indiana; M. Day and A. Strong, of Boston; W. Polleck, of Fittafield; L. B. Wizner, of Michigan; and D. S. Morgan, of Brockport, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. G. A. Benson, of Maine; G. S. March, of Washington; W. Cladin and L. B. March, of Boston; John Hughes, of Haltimore: L. Lawrence, of Utica; Captain R. F. Loper and F. W. Hemsley, of Philadelphia; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; H. Bancroft, of Ohio; C. C. Davenport, of St. Louis; and W. B. Davis, of Salem, are stopping at the Astor House.

Rev. H. B. Sherman, C. A. Mortimer, N. C. Wooster and Josenb Park, Jr., of New York; Mr. Lyon and family, of

Astor House.

Rev. H. B. Sherman, C. A. Mortimer, N. C. Wooster and Joseph Park, Jr., of New York; Mr. Lyon and family, of Oswego; C. L. Jones, of Montreal; R. S. Harrison, of Maryland; P. B. St. John and C. L. Ellison, of Newburg; C. Starr, of Coxsackie; J. B. Palmer, of Providence; J. Warren, of Oswego, and W. Gunn, of Springfield, are stopping at the Albemarle Hotel.

Joseph Marcelles, of Rahway, N. J., and a member elect of the Common Council of that city, on Teesday evening last claimed a seat in that body; but as he re-jused to take the oath of allegiance the Council refused to allow him a seat.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The capacity of this road from Baltimore to Wa on city is one hundred cars per day greater than what is now arriving for transit. All government and other property goes forward without a moment's delay, the connecting lines to this point promptly carrying all freight that offers.

The New Corn Exchange at Baltimore

A telegraphic despatch having been received from Bal imore stating that the loval citizens had organized new Corn Exchange, the Philadelphia Corn Exchange passed resolutions con mending their action. New York Court of Appeals.
Alasy, Jan. 15, 1862.
Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday. January 1628, 36, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 3934, 41, 42, 12, 756.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHEIM: COCKT—CRECK.—Part 1. Nos. 1555, 5831, 1345, 1929, 1933, 1935, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1971, Part V. Nos. 1788, 1792, 4872, 1106, 1670, 1688, 1784, 1818, 1829, 1826, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1842, 1844, 1846, 1849, 1852, 1844, 1856, 1838, 1842, 1844, 1856, 1849, 1852, 1854, 1856

1884, 1856. COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1. Nos. 572, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 679, 294. Part 2

778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 659, 294, Part 2 Same as yesterday, Schunge Court, —Part 1, Nos. 2947, 3009, 3041, 3043, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3057, 3959, 3069, 3073, 3073, 3077, Part 2, Nos. 2774, 3200, 3336, 3338, 3340, 3344, 3346, 3348, 3348, 3356, 3368, 3362, 3364, 3368, 3367, 3087, 3087, 3083, 3099, 3011, 3083, 3167, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 31

370, 3372, 3374, 3376, 3378, 3380, 3382, 3386.

The Mayor of Alexandria, Va., on the Rebellion.

Subjoined we give the substance of the remarks made by Lewis Makenzie. Mayor of Alexandria, Virginia, at the Union meeting in that-city on the 8th inst...

I am not, nor is any Union man in Alexandria, accountable for the coming of the Union troops here. The secessionists brought them here, and on them let the responsibility rest. I do not believe they came with a view to interfere with our alexes, or to interfere with alexery. They had a right 40-ceme to endeavor to restore Virginia to the Union. I was struck very much at the message of Gover-or Letcher to the Legislature now in session in Richmond, when he states that on the 8th of January, 1861, one day after the lest Legislature met, he had caused an inquiry to be instituted upon the probability of being able to capture Fortrees Monroe. He did not tell the people of Virginia, or the Legislature cither, this a year ago, that a scheme was on foot to seize the government or trees; and yet during all that session, till April, resolution after resolution was offered and adopted, asking the federal government not to increase the forces of the United States either at that point or Harper's Ferry, if he or the Legislature had intimated this intention to the people, what would in all human probability have been the response?

I did not believe Governor Letcher, nor do I like new to believe he was in favor of breaking up this Union, but has been forced into it from circumstances beyond his

been the response?
I did not believe Governor Letcher, nor do I like new
to believe he was in favor of breaking up this Union, but
has been forced into it from circumstances beyond his
control, and the presente around him. For him as well
as the former Governor I had a great regard and respect,
and stood by them when they were saily in want of
friends in the House of Delegates; for, somehow or other,
although elected by the democrate, they had hardly a
friend of that party in the Legistature to speak well of
them. In the management of this war I think there has
been great bungling. The expenses are enormous, entirely out of proportion to the results so far obtained. I
do not believe it can be carried on by either party beyond
1862; and the taxes and burdens on the people will break
down the country unless greater progress is made and
the enormous expenditures reduced. I am for the Unpon—for its restoration if it can be done. God grant that
it may, and that speedily. All our hopes as free citizens
are centred in the Union. Let it be sustained; and if the
question must come whether we shall have liberty or
slavery, let slavery go!

Arrivals and Departures.

DEPARTURES.

LIVERION—Steamship Ask—S W G Osgood, Massachusters, Win Jas Roe, Newburg; John M Whitcomb, Buffalo; James Roe, Jr. Newburg; E Focke, Abraham Sturges, J R Clark, New York: Wood Gibson, Lev W B; Mr Ind. Mr. J G Work: Lister Robert S erk; Thomas F Humphrey, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Albrites, Mr. J G Bancroft Davis, B F Jessup, New York; A B Humphrey, Albrites, Mr. J G S and Mr. J G

Board of Education. CHOOL BOOKS FOR THE CONTRADAMS AT FOR-TRESS MONROE, HATTERAS AND PORT ROYAL— FIREPROOF LIBIGEY FOR THE FIRE ACADEMY— ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, ETC.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held ast evening-William E. Curtis, Esq., President, in the

of the Sixteenth ward asking the Poard to authorize them to purchase five lets of ground on the south side of West Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on which to erect a new school house-the lots to be purchased at an expense of twenty-one thousand dollars. Referred to Committee on Sites and School

A communication was received from P. Harwood Ver non, attorney and counsellor-at-law, No. 122 Broadway, stating that there are several thousand contrabands or escaped siaves now living under the protection of the government of the United States at Hatteras, Fortress Monroe and Port Royal. These contrabands are in want of instruction, and schools, under the patronage of the military authorities, have been opened there; missionaries from this and other cities, and offiating as teachers, and who are now badly in want of suitable books to carry out their object, and would re-spectfully solicit the aid and assistance of the Board of Education to grant them a supply of the necessary books.

books.

This communication caused quite an animated discussion among the members of the Board, part being in favor of referring it to the Committee on Supplies with power to act, part of them thought a special committee ought to be appointed to take charge of the matter, and a large number were in favor of dropping the subject entirely.

power to act, part of them thought a special committee ought to be appointed to take charge of the matter, and a large number were in favor of dropping the subject entirely.

Mr. Tucker, of the Eighth-ward, said if the required aid was not granted by the Board he would pay for the books out of his own pocket.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of the Sixteenth ward, it was resolved to denate ail the old and worn out school books to the Committee on Supplies, to dispose of for charitable purposes.

The resolution referring the communication to the Committee on Supplies was then adopted, twenty-three voting in the affirmative and eleven in the negative.

A communication was received from the Committee on Supplies was then adopted, twenty-three voting in the affirmative and eleven in the negative.

A communication was received from the Committee on Free Academy soliciting the Board to memorialize the State Legislature to appropriate the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting a freproof building for the library of the Free Academy.

The communication was laid over for further consideration at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. S. S. Randall, the City Superintendent of Public Schools, presented his annual report, from which it appears that a million and a half of dollars was expended in the support of our public schools last year, and nearly an equal amount has been raised for their maintenance during the ensuing year. Eight hundred and twenty thousand deliars were paid to the teache s, male and female, who conducted the operations of these schools; seventy was the support of our public schools has year, and nearly an equal amount has been raised for their maintenance during the ensuing year. Eight hundred and twenty thousand deliars for school apparatus, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the septort of the numerous evening schools, the Free Academy, the incidental expenses of the Board of Education and the salaries of its officers. One hundred and they thousand children, between the age

The following abstract, prepared from official reports made to the department on the 1st of October last, will present a comparative view of the average attendance and registered number of pupils in the several department.

ments of the ward, primary, colored and schools, during the years 1861 and 1860:—	corporate
Average Attendance.	Whole No taught
Ward schools, boys' department	27,902 21,318 70,522 31,048 2,426
Total	153,216 7,728
Total, 1861	160,944 148,982
Increase of 1861 over 1860 4,670	11,962

Our Washington (orrespondence

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1862.

The Command of General Keyes in Virginia—Composition of the Division—Five States Represented in It—Exhibition.

Dill at Meridian Hill—The Services of the Thirty-such Regiment New York Volunteers—Where is Fort New York &c.

I have noticed in a late issue of the HERALD that Gen. Reyes is assigned to a command in Virginia. The fact is, be is now in command of the division formerly comnanded by Gen. Buell, who was some time ago transferred to Kentucky.

The division is composed of three brigades, one bat, tery and a troop of cavalry. The brigades are com-manded respectively by Generals L. P. Graham, D. N. manded respectively by Generals L. P. Graham, D. N. Couch and John Peck. The whole division, including ca. valry and artillery, numbers about twelve thousand men-There is comparatively no sickness in the division, and it has not gone into winter quarters, although the soldiers

has not gone into winter quarters, although the soldiers have, at their own expense, erected log houses. The whole division nevally types out twice a week for drill in "evolutions of the ine."

As five States—yiz: New York, Pennsylvania, Onio, Massachusetts and Rhode Island—are represented in the division, a proper spirit of emulation has developed itself, and as a natural consequence Central Keyes has command of one of the best drilled and disciplined divisions in the army.

and as a natural consequence Cenbral Keyes has command of one of the best drilled and disciplined divisions in the army.

New York is represented by the Thirty-sixth, Colonel Innes, who, by the way, is now being urged for promotion to a brigadier-ship; the United States Chasseurs, Colonel Cochrane; First Long Island, Colonel Adams; the Anderson Zouaves, Colonel Sisland, Colonel Adams; the Anderson Zouaves, Colonel Riker, and the Fitty-fifth (French) regiment.

If the weather is fair on Saturday of this week, the Thirty-sixth New York will perform an exhibition drill at Meridan Hill, about two miles morth of Washington, at which will be present the members of Congress from the Empire State, besides many other distinguished gentlemen and indies.

No doubt the spectators will be astonished to see how in so short a space of time a regiment of "raw recruits" may be transformed into veterans.

The Thirty-sixth has done some service to the country, if it has not been permitted to light her battles. The first spade that was put into the ground in the commencement of the building of Fort Massachusetts was used by the soldiers of the Thirty-sixth. As Massachusetts has had the credit of building the fort, it is but justice to give the credit to whom it is due. The Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers commenced the work, did a share of the manual labor, put on the finishing touches, mounted the gons, and also turnished a Lioutenant and Sergeant, both Engineers, who laid out and superintended the work from its commencement to its completion. It is now garrisoned by a company from the same regiment. Where s Fort New York

The Funeral of the Late Col. Samuel Colt.

The Funeral of the Late Col. Samuel Colt.

[From the Hartford Courant, Jan. 15.]

The funeral of Col. Sam Colt took place on Tuesday afternoon, at his late residence on Wothersheld avenue. The time for the obsequies was fixed at three o'clock; but two hours before the appointed hour the people began to gather on the avenue in frent of the house and on the grounds about it. At two o'clock there was a stream of people upon both sides of Main street tending to the place. Upon no occasion have the people of the town come out in such force as they came out yesterday to testify their respect to the man who had added so greatly to the prosperity of his native city.

At three o'clock there was a dense mass of men, women and children packed upon the walks and street in front of the house. At that time, too, the workmen in the armory, marshalled by Wm. H. Green, Esq., a contractor in the establishment, marched from the meadows, preceded by the armory band. The gate opened, and two by two they filed into the north wing of the building, through one of the pariors where the body lay, took their last look of their late employer, and passed through the library to the exit on the southern side of the building. There were over fifteen hundred of them all, and about an hour was consumed in their passage. The Coit Guard, Company A, twelfth regiment Connecticut Volunteers, followed, under command of Capt. Geo. N. Lewis. Then came the Putann Phalauz, Captain Gordon, and a few of the multitude in waiting outside were admitted.

The body lay in a parlor, encased in a metallic coffin, and looked very natural. Upon the case were laid wreaths of camelias and white roses in evergreens. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Washburne, of St. John's church, assisted by Assistant Bishop Williams, and the Rev. Messers. Abercrombie and Fisher. The Episcopal burial service was read, and the pall bearers, fovernor Thomas H. Seymour, Hon. Henry C. Deming, E. K. Boot, James H. Ashmead, A. W. Birge, Horace Lord, of this city; Colonel May, of

SAMUEL COLT,
Born July 19, 1814.
Died January 10, 1862.
Kindest Husband, Father
and Friend, adieu.
The armory band played a solemn dirge, and the vast

concourse dispersed. The services were not concluded until a late hour. Among the notabilities present be-sides the gallant May, there were Colonel Deming, of the Twelfth regiment Connecticut volunteers and its staff. Mrs. I. H. Sigourney, Hon. Isaac Toucey, late Scoretary of the Navy, and others.

The Quarterly Report of the Streetom missioner of New York.

The following communication has been sent the

Common Council:—

STREAT COMMISSIONER'S OFFI.

NEW YORK, Jaz. 1, 1862

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

GENTLEMEN—The charter of 1857, and the ordinans of the city, require the heads of departments to rept is writing to the Common Council, quarterly, the coxton of the departments under their charge, and a fusad particular statement of the receipts and expenderes thereof. In compliance therewith I submit to your, norable bodies the following statement of the busins of this department for the fourth quarter of the year of this department for the fourth quarter of the year of the comparable bodies the following statement of the busins of this department for the fourth quarter of the year.

Requisitions have been made by this department on the Comptroller for the quarter, amounting to the sat of four hundred and fifty-nine thousand one hundredand seventy dollars and twenty eight cents. Of this amount three hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and two dollars and leighty-one cents was drawn against an appropriations; and eighty-three thousand sephundred and sixty-seven dollars and forty-seven cyss., 257 47) on trust account, which amount will beginned by assessment upon the property benefits thereby.

The Superintendent reports work done in this bursa,

thereby.

BURKAU OF STREET INFROVEMENT.

The Superintendent reports work done in this bursa, during the last quarter, amounting to the sum of the hundred and nineteen thousand three hundred and sixefour dollars and thirty-nine cents. The sums retains for excess of inspection and seventy per cent paymens amounts to thirty-six thousand five hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty-four cents, leaving the amount vouchers issued during the quarter ending December 3, 1861, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six dollars and five cents. Amount of work done for the year 1861, \$44,387 11; amount retained for excess cinspection and seventy per cent payments, \$215,135 15-leaving total amount of vouchers issued during the year \$329,251 96.

Work has been done, and vouchers drawn in payment therefor, during the quarter, to the amount of fifty-nint thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-ging cants; and for the year, two hundred and thirty-four thousand live bundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty-five cents; for raising sanken vessels during the year, two thousand three nundred and thirty-seven dollars.

five cents; for raising sunken 'essels during the year, two thousand three nundred and thirty-seven dollars.

The work done in this bureau during the quarter amounts to twenty three thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-three cents, including work done by contract on Eleventh avenue, as a country read, and Second avenue, macadamizing, above Sixty-first street; making the total amount for the year 1861, eighty-two thousand three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-live cents.

ERREAU OF LANDS AND PLACES.

In this bureau there has been work performed and materials furnished during the last quarter to the amount of eight thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-two cents; and for the year there has been expended thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars and seven cents (\$51,978 07).

NUREAU OF LANDS AND GAS.

Vouchers have been drawn during the quarter for one-hundred and forty-nine thousand four hundred and nine dollars and thirteen cents (\$149,409 13) and for the year, to the amount of four hundred and thirteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-four cents.

BUREAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

year, to the amount of four hundred and thriteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty-four cents.

BURKAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Superintendent reperts work done during the quarter amounting to the sum of sixty-six thousand four hundred dollars and seventy-three cents; and for theyear, two hundred and two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty cents.

The Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies has expended during this quarter twenty thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars and firty-sine cents; and for the year, one hundred and twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty-three cents (\$122,635 43).

BURKAU FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer reports expenditures in this bureau for fire apparatus and repairs to apparatus, during the quarter, to the amount of twenty-th-se thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-one cents; and eighteen cents (\$86,157 18).

BURKAU OF ASSESSMENTS.

On the 1st of October there remained in the hands of the Collector of Assessments lists amounting to the sum of \$423,890 73; since then there has been placed in his hands for collection \$322,089 47. The amount of interest collected during the quarter was \$2,224 85. During the quarter the Collector has paid over to the City Chamberlian one hundred and thirty-two cents, and returned to the Burcau of Arrears seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and intery-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents, leaving, at this date, in his hands, to be accounted for, five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty six cents.

In the tax law of \$861 there was a provision inserted by the Legislature, in the clause relating to the appropriations for "Fire Pepartment," as follows:—"That the several appropriations detailed under the head of Fire Department shall not be transferred or expended, except upon the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

upon the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department."

The effect of this law has been to take from the Common Council their power over expenditures for fire apparatus, as their ordinances by it are ignored, and making the head of the department subject, in a degree, to this head of the bureau.

At the time of my appointment as Street Commissioner (20th September, 1861), i found several appropriations appertaining to this department nearly exhausted, among the number that for "roads and avonces," which had at that time an available balance of only about seven thousand deliars (\$7,000), and the state of the roads was such as to require considerable work to place them in a passable condition. I was convinced, after a personal examination, that unless the work already commenced was proceeded with, that which had been done, and the amountapaid therefor, would be of no practical benefit to the pubceeded with, that which had been done, and the amounts paid therefor, would be of no practical benefit to the public. I deemed it for the best interest of the city to have the work progress, which has resulted in placing the roads in a fair condition, and the creating of liabilities to about seventeen thousand dollars (\$17,000). nearly sixteen thousand dollars of which is for day laborers, and cannot be paid until the appropriations for this year shall; have passed your honorable bodies and be confirmed by the State Legislature.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that, as the head of an executive department, having charge of, \$27 responsible

S. F. KNAIP, Street Commissioner.

Burning of the Government House, Teronto, Canada.

The Torento papers of the 13th inst. centain the particulars of the burning of the Government House in that city on the 11th inst.—

The building was lately in the occupation of Mrs. Mercer, and used as a boarding school for young ladies; and the Hon. Mr. Killaly, Commissioner of Public Works, had offices in the north wing, as hat also Col. Mandongail, inspecting Field Officer of Militia. All those parties, however, vacated the premises early last week, the government having granted the use of them to the officers of the Thiriteth regiment.

Fifteen of these gentlemen, including Major Dillon, Captain Brooke, Captain Clarkson, Lieutenant Morewood, Lieutenant Garnett and others, moved into the building on Friday last, and had not got comfortably settled in their new quarters before the life came to eject them. The flames were first discovered a few minutes before eleven o'clock by some of the servants in the establishment, when the niarm was immediately given. The bugle call of "fire" was sounded at the Queen's printing office, where two hundred men of the regiment are garrisoned. They turned out and made their way to the fire, where they were actively employed in removing and protecting furniture and endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

The fire had reached the roof nearly over the main entrance, and was spreading along toward the West over the apartments occupied by the Prince of Welse when he visited Toronto, and also over the grand ball room built for Sir Edmund Head, the late Governor General. The flames progressed slowly, the heavy rough cast walls preventing them burishing through to the exterior. The lower part of the building appeared to be untouched, but the fire obstinately made its way along the second story, defying the utmost exertions of these who manned the engines.

The fire continued till six o'clock in the morning, at which time the greater part of the minute building appear.

the fire obstinately made its way along the second story, defying the utmost exertions of these who manned the enzince.

The fire continued till six o'clock in the morning, at which time the greater part of the main building was getted, the only portion saved was the northern wing, but it was much damaged by water. The servants apartments and kitchen on the northwest escaped. The drawing and ball room overlooking the park on the south front, and the suit of rooms occupied by the Prince of Wales and the buke of Newcastle on the s-cond floor were almost entirely consumed, the walls alone being left standing. The ball room was a vory handsome and capacious apartment, beautifully decorated and finished, as was also the drawing room adjoining. They were both unoccupied. The furniture and other effects of the officers were nearly all removed in safety, but of course considerably injured.

The origin of the fire appears to be enveloped in considerable mystery. All we know is that at first the flames appeared to have greatest volume and strength in the second story, nearly over the main entrance. The opinion is general, however, that the fire was purely accidental. The building was, we believe, fully insured. Within the past ten years it had undergone considerable repairs and received extensive additions. The main portion was created upwards of thirty years since, and was occupied successively by Governors Sir John Colborne Sir Francis Bond Head, Sir George Arthur, Mr. Pouleit Thompson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and Sir Edmund Head.

In 1847, the seat of government being then in Montreal, it was occupied by the normal school established

Head.

In 1847, the scat of government being then in Montreal, it was occupied by the normal school established in that year. On the return of the government to Toronto in 1840 it was used for departmental purposes. In 1865 many additions were made to the building and the whole thoroughly repaired for the occupation of Sir Edmund Head, who for four years found in it a pleasant and comfortable residence. In 1860 it was reflited for the Prince of Wales, and last year Mrs. Mercer obtained the use of it from the government.

A delegation of the Kentucky Legislature and State government have gone to Washington to confer with Mr Lincoin and the Cabinet. Among them are Lieut. Gover-nor John W. Fisk, Adjutant Generai J. W. Finnell, Sena-tors T. F. Manhall and J. K. Goodloe, and Representatives G. P. Webster and Mr. Huston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROADWAY PANDEMONIUMS.

REVELS OF BACCHANTES.
THE PRETTY WAITER GIRL.
SALOMAN
Illustrated
and
Ventilated,

Showing the utter Abandonment of all deener. See NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.